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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/790,870	03/03/2004	Katsuhisa Shimizu	64484-015	3129

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EXAMINER	
RODRIGUEZ, LENNIN R	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/790,870	SHIMIZU, KATSUHISA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Lennin R. Rodriguez	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 March 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-12* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-12* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *03 March 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *6/8/2004*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. A "program" is being recited; however a "program" as presented in the claims is directed to software per se. This subject matter is not limited to that which falls within a statutory category of invention because it is limited to a process, machine, manufacture, or a composition of matter. Software is a function descriptive material and a function descriptive material is non-statutory subject matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 5 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs (US Application. 2004/0010756) in view Yokoyama (US Patent 5,381,163).

Hobbs '756 discloses an apparatus for print preview which presents printout before printing by the digital printer, comprising

a display portion (129 in Fig. 1);

a display data storage portion (206 in Fig. 2) for storing display data representing content to be displayed on the display portion (print preview logic 123 in Fig. 2, where it is inherent that a displayed image will be stored in some kind of memory, otherwise the image will be like a blink not letting anyone to actually see it);

a print data storage portion (206 in Fig. 2) for storing print data to be printed by the digital printer paragraph [0025], lines 4-6); and

a display control portion (123 in Fig. 1) for transferring and storing print data corresponding to the printout to be displayed as the print preview from the print data storage portion to the display data storage portion, and thereby presenting the printout on the display portion (print preview logic 123 in Fig. 2, where it is inherent that a displayed image will be stored in some kind of memory, otherwise the image will be like a blink not letting anyone to actually see it and where in order to show something in the screen that was previously stored in another place it is inherent that, that particular portion will be keep in some kind of buffer or memory so the user has plenty of time to see it and make decisions such as editing or finally printing the document);

Hobbs '756 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the display control portion stores print data corresponding to a plurality of sheets of printout to the display data storage portion while offsetting the storage address for each sheet of print data; and

the display portion presents printout for the plurality of sheets in parallel offset positions page by page based on data stored in the display data storage portion by the display control portion.

Yokoyama '163 teaches wherein the display control portion stores print data corresponding to a plurality of sheets of printout to the display data storage portion while offsetting the storage address for each sheet of print data (column 8, lines 52-67 and column 9, lines 1-3, where each sheet of the job is stored in memory by offsetting the memory addresses); and

the display portion presents printout for the plurality of sheets in parallel offset positions page by page based on data stored in the display data storage portion by the display control portion (column 8, lines 52-67 and column 9, lines 1-3, where the images are stored next to each other thus it is inherent that the images will be displayed parallel and offset from each other).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the display control portion stores print data corresponding to a plurality of sheets of printout to the display data storage portion while offsetting the storage address for each sheet of print data and the display portion presents printout for the plurality of sheets in parallel offset positions page by page based on data stored in the display data storage portion by the display control portion as taught by Yokoyama '163 in the system of Hobbs '756. With this it is possible to display a plurality of pages in sequence without having to overcharge the network by

searching for the location of an image since al of them are in a predetermined position, easy to access.

5. Claims 2-4, 6-8 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs (US Application. 2004/0010756) and Yokoyama (US Patent 5,381,163) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Rowe et al. (US Patent 5,781,785).

(1) regarding claims 2, 6 and 10:

Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the display control portion prevents transferring to the display data storage portion the part of print data representing the plurality of sheets of printout that is print data corresponding to an area located behind another sheet as a result of stacking the plurality of sheets.

However, Rowe '785 teaches wherein the display control portion prevents transferring to the display data storage portion the part of print data representing the plurality of sheets of printout that is print data corresponding to an area located behind another sheet as a result of stacking the plurality of sheets (column 7, lines 55-62, where by only allowing the user to see one page at a time is preventing the transfer of many pages at the same time since as explained above, each display image need to be store in a memory so a user can see the image for a long period of time).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the display control portion prevents transferring to the display data storage portion the part of print data representing the plurality of sheets of

printout that is print data corresponding to an area located behind another sheet as a result of stacking the plurality of sheets as taught by Rowe '785 in the system of Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163. An advantage of this invention is that portions of page contents can be downloaded in an interleaved order with shared objects such as fonts that are needed to display those portions of page contents. This allows a downloaded portion of the page to be displayed more quickly without having to wait for referenced shared objects to be downloaded at a later time (column 4, lines 66-67 and column 5, lines 1-5).

(2) regarding claims 3, 7 and 11:

Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163 disclose all the subject matter as described above except a first input operation portion for receiving input specifying one or multiple sheets to be presented in an offset display on the display portion; a second input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset distance for the sheets to be presented in the offset display; and a third input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset direction for the sheets to be presented in the offset display; wherein the display control portion stores print data corresponding to the printout of the one or multiple sheets in the display data storage portion while shifting the data storage address of each sheet based on the offset distance and offset direction set according to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion; and the display portion displays the printout of the one or multiple sheets in a stacked arrangement with each sheet shifted the offset distance

in the offset direction according to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion.

However, Rowe '785 teaches a first input operation portion for receiving input specifying one or multiple sheets to be presented in an offset display on the display portion (column 4, lines 6-8, where the image is received after a request);

a second input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset distance for the sheets to be presented in the offset display (43 in Figure 2a, where with the left and right arrow the user can move page by page, thus sending a distance input to the apparatus); and

a third input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset direction for the sheets to be presented in the offset display (43 in Figure 2a, where with the left and right arrow the user can move page by page in either direction);

wherein the display control portion stores print data corresponding to the printout of the one or multiple sheets in the display data storage portion while shifting the data storage address of each sheet based on the offset distance and offset direction set according to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion (column 10, lines 41-67 and column 11, lines 1-5, where each page is stored sequentially and contiguous in order to facilitate the access to each one of them); and

the display portion displays the printout of the one or multiple sheets in a stacked arrangement with each sheet shifted the offset distance in the offset direction according

to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion (48 in Fig. 2b).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a first input operation portion for receiving input specifying one or multiple sheets to be presented in an offset display on the display portion; a second input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset distance for the sheets to be presented in the offset display; and a third input operation portion for receiving input specifying an offset direction for the sheets to be presented in the offset display; wherein the display control portion stores print data corresponding to the printout of the one or multiple sheets in the display data storage portion while shifting the data storage address of each sheet based on the offset distance and offset direction set according to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion; and the display portion displays the printout of the one or multiple sheets in a stacked arrangement with each sheet shifted the offset distance in the offset direction according to the input received by the first input operation portion, second input operation portion, and third input operation portion as taught by Rowe '785 in the system of Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163. An advantage of this invention is that portions of page contents can be downloaded in an interleaved order with shared objects such as fonts that are needed to display those portions of page contents. This allows a downloaded portion of the page to be displayed more quickly without having to wait for referenced shared objects to be downloaded at a later time (column 4, lines 66-67 and column 5, lines 1-5).

(3) regarding claims 4, 8 and 12:

Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163 disclose all the subject matter as described above except a fourth input operation portion for receiving input specifying a sheet to be presented in the foreground on the display portion; wherein, when input specifying the sheet to be presented in the foreground is received, the display control portion overwrites print data corresponding to the printout of the specified sheet in the display data storage; and the display portion presents the specified sheet in the foreground.

However, Rowe '785 teaches a fourth input operation portion for receiving input specifying a sheet to be presented in the foreground on the display portion (column 4, lines 3-6, where requested is being interpreted as specifying the page to be presented);

wherein, when input specifying the sheet to be presented in the foreground is received (column 4, lines 3-8, where the image is received after a request),

the display control portion overwrites print data corresponding to the printout of the specified sheet in the display data storage (Where it is inherent that is the displayed image change the data in the buffer or memory holding the displayed information needs to be overwritten since the buffer or memory is just big enough to hold one page of information at a time as explained above); and

the display portion presents the specified sheet in the foreground (column 4, lines 6-8, where the image is displayed after a request for a specific page).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a fourth input operation portion for receiving input specifying a sheet to be presented in the foreground on the display portion; wherein,

when input specifying the sheet to be presented in the foreground is received, the display control portion overwrites print data corresponding to the printout of the specified sheet in the display data storage; and the display portion presents the specified sheet in the foreground as taught by Rowe '785 in the system of Hobbs '756 and Yokoyama '163. An advantage of this invention is that portions of page contents can be downloaded in an interleaved order with shared objects such as fonts that are needed to display those portions of page contents. This allows a downloaded portion of the page to be displayed more quickly without having to wait for referenced shared objects to be downloaded at a later time (column 4, lines 66-67 and column 5, lines 1-5).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lennin R. Rodriguez whose telephone number is (571) 270-1678. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571) 272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Lennin Rodriguez
11/6/07

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER